REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,854.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates Include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

Lines but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2049 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Fairy Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY. STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, at 2 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Including Wine	Without food.
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		9
Port Said	38	24		9
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14-10
Marseilles	52	35		15

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,269 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st May, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June,

and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 7th July,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 570
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	
(s) HYDASPES	2984	440	D. Rennoldson	29th June.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Harlow	6th July.
(s) DECCAN	3429	500	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE.	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	4 0	N. Stewart	3rd Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3060	500	N. W. Hazlewood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN ..	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PENINSULAR ..	3781	600	C. A. White ..	23rd do.
LOMBARDY ..	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE..	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Waterproof suits, India best tea, Norway beer, claret, wine, spirit, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 cases Turkey red cambric.
1 „ colored muslins.
9 „ white jaconets, Nos. 48, 59, 70,
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales T. cloth.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cuma Ramjee—
V. & Co.—2/90-94—5 cases violet dye, each 100 tins of half lb. each.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the establishment of Messrs. Soondy & Co., in Meadow Street, a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of pianos, harmoniums, American organs, various musical instruments, pictures, sewing machines, revolvers, carriages, bicycles, gram machines, leather pistol cases, hand bags, rolls of tinfoil, covers for pianos, glass fish bowls, a handsome dessert set, porcelain flower pots, earthen teapots, plated cruet frame, candlesticks, a britannia metal teaset, flower vases, brass kerosine hanging lamps with drops and moons, bronze kerosine table lamps, tin wall lamp, bronze 8 day time pieces, and some uniform, also a lot of miscellaneous, stock, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 1 p m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their premises, at the Hornby Road entrance, on account and risk of Gorjaoor, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of silver snuff boxes, pebble glass, and Chinese tea coloured spectacles, silver watch guards and watch chains, bracelets, fancy card case, gold rings set with stones, gold charms, gold sleeve and stud buttons, gold and silver pens and pencils, gold earrings and brooches, gold telescopic pencils, tooth picks, gold neck chains and watch guards, gold lockets, fishes, cages, tea-pots, and other charms, gold hair pins, gold open faced and double cased watches, gold self-winding watches, &c.

The property is now on view, and the lots are made to suit the requirements of intending purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Nowrojee—
1 case gilt moulding.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th July, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, the following landed properties :—

(At 4 P.M., on account of Mr. John Joseph Rodrigues, the first purchaser.)

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Domercady Pacady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed under No. 24, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Pascoal de Silva, on the west by the property of Mosajee Rabinjee, on the north by Lot No. 2, and on the south by a public passage.

(At 5 P.M. on account of Mr. P. A. Rodrigues, the first purchaser.)

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground of which the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Domercady Pacady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 27, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Mosajee Rubinjee, on the north by fazendary vacant ground, and on the south partly by Lot No. 1, partly by the property of Pascoal de Silva, and partly by the property of J. De Silva.

Also, on the same day and place, at 5 p.m., a few articles of furniture, cooking utensils, carpenter's tools, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, piano, plants, &c., at Parell, opposite the Chunnar Bhag.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd July, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of D. Gordon, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED JOWAREE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder on account of whom it may concern—

490 bags jowaree, damaged by sea water.

SALE OF STEEL SPINDLES, IRON CHAINS, AND WIRE ROPES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

4 casks old steel spindles, weighing 2 tons.
52 „ iron chains of different sizes.
151 coils. wire rope.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

McEWA'S INDIA PALE ALE.

On FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell another shipment of this excellent Beer by Public Auction at their rooms. It has just been landed ex S.S. Macedonia and consists of—

70 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
30 „ „ 7 „ pints.

The beer is in perfectly sound condition and will be sold in small convenient lots.

SALE OF VALUABLE landed property on the Girgaum Road opposite the Thakoor Dwar Temple.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabji Nalgumwalla, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Mr. Chanjeebhoy Dadabhoy Mistry,

All that piece of pension and tax ground, said to admeasure 495 square yards or thereabouts, together with a new pucka built four-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Girgaum Road, in the Sub-district of Bhoolehwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west by the house of Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Khumbatta, on the north by the Charney Road, and on the south by the house of Herabai, widow of Eduljee Dorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve, an invoice of valuable new books, (just published) and works in general literature, handsomely illustrated, just imported, comprising A Journal, Bible pictures, Eastlake, Calcott, Foley, Mulready, Landseer and Etty's pictures, portrait painters, British landscapes, Stanfield Leslie, and Maclise's pictures, Life on the Upper Thames, Stately Homes, Castles and Abbeys, Philip's pictures, Home Life in England, Shield of Science and Art, Wilkie's pictures, Ramblers and Homes and Scenes of Artists, Book of Ballads, Pictorial Geography, Staunton on Chess, Pictures of Indian Faith, Empires and Cities of Asia, Table book, Through the Mist Fine Art Annual, Curiosities of London, Poets and Harbours, Illustrated Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Cabinet and Gems, Hardy's Dictionary, Barnes' Notes on Testament, Brown's Farriery, Buffon's Natural History, Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, Pictorial ditto, Burns and Byron's complete Works, Life of Christ, Fletcher's Devotions and Scripture History, Hall's Ireland, Hume's History of England, History of India, Russia and Scotland, Tennison's Cyclopedia, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, a fresh supply of A. Dreher's VIENNA BEER, just arrived, per Steamer "Sphinx."

Per case of 4 dozen Quarts ..... at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Do. 6 do. Pints ..... „ 4-0 „ do.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 30th instant, for the SUPPLY of SUNDRY STORES for the Nicol Mill from 1st July 1877 to 30th June 1878.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th June 1877.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to Kesowjee Naik, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for Rs. 125, and another for Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "BELLE VUE," on Chinchpoogly Hill, furnished, with immediate possession, for two or three months. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence of the late H. Gamble, Esq., in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 160. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. RADELIA and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for the SUPPLY of 5,000 Gallons of best quality boiled LINSEED OIL, required for immediate delivery.

A small sample to be sent with each tender. Price to include delivery at Stores Depôt, Byculla.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 25th June 1877.

ENO'S EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	„ 11½ „ „	31
	„ 12½ „ „	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels.....	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	„ 11½ „ „	34
	„ 12½ „ „	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ...	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	„ 11½ „ „	40
	„ 12½ „ „	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	„ 11½ „ „	43
	„ 12½ „ „	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ..... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT

SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF

THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION

ARE

TREACHER'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

AND

FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS

Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle.....	1 0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1 0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid ..	2 0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	1 0
M'Doughall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1 0

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MRS. EDWARDES, MIDWIFE AND MONTHLY NURSE, 59, Grant Road. Good references given.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

FRESH HAMS, JUST RECEIVED. PRICE TWELVE AND A HALF ANNAS per lb. CASH. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant canarrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette*.

TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married couple, can have airy ROOMS, furnished with Board in Hornby Row, on reasonable term. Apply to "A. B," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a MARRIED PERSON, a SITUATION to go to England with a Lady, or to take charge of children. Apply to "M.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN to take charge of a person of unsound mind. One who can AMUSE him by MUSIC or GAMES at BILLIARDS will be preferred. Apply Personally to "R. C. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, between 3 and 5 p.m.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co...	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 28.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Navy Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. 1	13			
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Hohs Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

NOTICES.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH
Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price .....Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WARE HOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after July 1st, the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 7 a.m., Surat 3-5, Broach 4-54, Baroda 6-45 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-35 p.m.

The up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6 a.m., Baroda 8 55, Broach 10-46, Surat 12-55 and arrive at Colaba at 8-30 p.m.

Down Mixed trains will leave Colaba at 7-15 a.m. and arrive at Surat at 7-50 p.m., Surat at 8-55 a.m. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-5 p.m., Ahmedabad at 8 a.m. and arrive at Wadhwan at 2 p.m.

Up mixed trains will leave Wadhwan at 8-30 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 2-30 p.m., Ahmedabad at 7-30 a.m. and arrive at Surat 6-30 p.m., Surat 6-30 a.m. and arrive at Colaba at 7 p.m.

French Line trains will be arranged to meet the mixed trains.

For further particulars see the Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 25TH JUNE 1877.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday evening adds little to the commercial advices which we noticed in our issue of this morning.

Regarding cotton the only new information is the New York telegram of Saturday which, however, still quotes Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, both ready and for September shipment. Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, Seeds and Wheat are unaltered. As regards the latter article, Reuter informs us that "the American harvest prospects are favourable but that half an average crop is expected in California. This is unquestionably in favour of higher prices, as the improvement in the States is scarcely likely to equalise the expected deficiency in California which last year furnished upwards of 2 millions of quarters to the U. K.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is unchanged, and Indian Exchange Bank shares are the same as quoted a week ago, with the exception of Hong Kong and Shanghai which have advanced £2 per share.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 23rd instant shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	26,60,193
" " Branches	Dec. "	1,21,394
Other Deposits	Dec. "	7,99,898
Loans	Inc. "	9,32,805
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	1,79,187
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	11,29,597

Notwithstanding the increase in the Cash Balance the return cannot be looked upon as showing any improvement in position, the trade demand being actually greater by 15 lacs. Although, therefore, money in the open market only stands at 3 per cent. per annum, we are not likely to see any alteration in the rate of discount at Wednesday's board meeting.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been remarkably quiet as regards the extent of business doing, but owing it is believed to firm accounts from Calcutta, the banks have shown less disposition to buy and rates are quite 1-16d. higher all round. So far as local influences are concerned there is nothing to support this advance, on the contrary everything is in favour of a decline, but in Calcutta there is a considerable business doing, and this, with the unsettled feeling respecting politics at home may lead to a little temporary firmness. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d. to 3d. per Rupee.		
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d. to 15-16d.	"	
Credits, 3 "	"	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	"	1s. 9d.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and we still quote previous rates, demand ¼ premium, 60 days' sight ¾ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been decidedly weaker. Buyers, owing probably to the political uneasiness shown by the home advices, have to a great extent withdrawn from the market and closing quotations are :—Fours Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 98¼ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET as a general rule has been quiet with only a very moderate business doing. Banks of Bombays are firm at 433½ per cent., premium. Land shares are unaltered throughout and in Press Companies the movements are restricted to an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and Rs. 25 in Scinde Press. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been less activity and with some few exception our quotations show a decline. Hindustan, Mazagon and Oriental have fallen Rs. 5, Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, and Prince of Wales Rs. 10, Alexandra, and Jivraz Balloo Rs. 15, and Madras Spinning Rs. 25 per share.

COTTON continues very dull with nothing of any importance doing for export. Prices nominally are unchanged, but sellers are more disposed to do business and would probably accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The Receipts yesterday were 1,436 bales, making 2,828 bales for the three days. We quote :—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 193	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do.	"	188	"	"
G. F. do.	"	183	"	"
Good Oomras	"	192	"	"
F. G. F. do.	"	188	"	"
G. F. do.	"	182	"	"

LINSEED is in more active request, chiefly however to cover previous contracts, and prices have advanced to Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. Wheat is very quiet as previous rates, say Rs. 36 for white and Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 for Red per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer are dull but unchanged, the quotation for Liverpool being £1 16-3 per ton. By sailing ship there is nothing doing and £1-11-3 would be taken for filling up orders, although we have not heard of any engagements at the rate.

PIECE GOODS are extraordinarily quiet and it is impossible to make any change in our last reports of the market. Local Goods and Yarns are no higher, but holders are very firm.

COALS are as quiet as ever and with the exception of a sale about 800 tons Cardiff alongside a ship now in harbour we have not heard of any business. To arrive there are still sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18 per ton along-

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	117
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	7·5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	716½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	119
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,103	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	900	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,500	all	32 p.s.	410	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	4·5	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	225	
Bunch Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	10	
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675	
Chhaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	170 do	520	
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250	
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	920	
Fort Press Co.	50	5,000	3,500	5½ do	1,250	xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	310	
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	365	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455	
Reay Press	600	..	1,500	250 do	475	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	485	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 140	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Vokart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	130
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	700
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100	
Allianze Spinning	300	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,525	
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80	
Bhowanagar M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,575	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,160	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	160	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,010	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,055	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600	
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,180	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,320	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	800	50 p.s*	1,230	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,135	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900	
Jowraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,100	
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,300	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,010	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,125	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,335	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	490	
Mancokjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,385	
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,250	all	70 p.s*	1,400	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,015	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	909	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	420	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	815	
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,290	
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	995	
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	880	
Do do. 4 Shares.	800	1,000	300	125 p.s.	200	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1025	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	890	

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3/0	5 p. c.	275
Do. New 4 per Shares	..	£20	13 9-16	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7 8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196-3/16	do.	210

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd June as compared with the statement issued on the 16th June :—

Liabilities.	16th June. Rs.	23rd June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,83,611	83,43,8 4
Do. do. do. at Branches	21,39,068	20,77,674
Other Deposits	1,34,20,8 3	1,3,,39 925
Post Bills	94,113	53,393
Cash Credits, and drawn	3,59,401	4 60,447
	3,37,36,016	3,55 75,213
Assets.		
Government Securities	30,33,223	30,33,2 3
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,84,801	17 42,627
Loans on Security of do. do.	45,80,718	50,22,523
Current Accounts, overdrawn	25,979	5,891
Bills Discounted	69,44,508	87,65,371
Stamps	3,679	3,661
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,322		
Amount applied in reduction of 1,55,000		
	3,62,062	3,62,362
Bullion	4,89,857	4,25,541
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,93 618	1,75,842
Cash and Currency Notes	1,40,19,025	1,51,38,272
	3,37,36,016	3,55 75,213

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP INVERNEON, 810 tons, Captain C. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (February 28th), with Government stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315, tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, (June 22nd), with a general cargo, and two military officers and seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. MIRZAPORE, 2 090 tons, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, 1079½ chests opium, general cargo, and Captain T. Black as a passenger for Calcutta.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. HYDASPES, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (June 12th), via Madras and Galle, with China Mails, and the following passengers :—From Galle.—Mr. G. O. Smith, Capt Pardre, Major Griffith, Mr. A. Odhowjee, Mr. A. Currim Abdool Carder and servant. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—6 boxes gold, 71 cases tea, 3 boxes silk piece goods, and 11 boxes silk. From Yakohama.—1 case lacquared ware. From Honkong.—75 boxes silk, 122 cases benzoin, 11 bags nutmegs, 55 chests tea, 1 case medicine 1 box garrow wood, and 1 case hardware. From Penang—1 package specie, and 6 packs mangoostan. From Calcutta.—200 bags pease 200 bags copper cash, and 300 bags rice ... cinnats

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Hydaspes	Rennoldson	Calcutta, June 12.
25	Vingorla	Gray	Kurrachee, June 22.
	Lee	Thomas	London, Feb 28.
	Whittier	Swap	Cardiff, Mar 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Norfolk	Thompson	Batavia.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	China, &c.

The steamer Hydaspes, to Southampton was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
21	Brishtigh (s)	Atkinson	Bombay, May 23.
	West Stanley (s)	Kunniman	Bombay, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
21	Chancellor (s)	.....	.....
	Carnarvon Castle	.....	.....
	Glencore	.....	.....
	Unvoti Drabon	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Ethiopia—Mr and Mrs Dawson, Capt Tapino and Mr Foster

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
22	Gox (s)	.....	Calingapatam.
	1 uke of Argyll (s)	.....	London.
23	Lizzie (s)	.....	Middlesbro.
	India (s)	.....	Calcutta via Coast.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
22	Scea (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Oxfordshire (s)	.....	Galle.
	Almora (s)	.....	London.
23	Chelsea	.....	Cocanada.
	Suffolk	.....	Calingapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—137 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co

FROM LONDON.

Trinacria s—2 hogshead portwine, Aderjee Dorabjee.
Cathay s—1 case glassware, Ebram Peermahomed.
City of Baltimore s—3 cases earthenware, Jaffer Runmull.
Mirzapore s—25 drums linseed oil, Ebram Peerkhan; 3 cases foolscap paper, and 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Bazba and Co; 10 cases safety fuse, Mahoo chally Noorbhoy; 114 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Dunphnie Castle —4 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—30 cases wine, M M Mody and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—20 packages white lead, Tycbally Chandabhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—115 bales rags, Lalljee Narranjee; 276 cwts c ir yarn, Morjee Mooljee.
Helen Scott —1,00½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Knight Companion —19 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdeola and Co; 1,689 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Trinacria s—78 bales skins and 28 bales hides, C E Aboo Sallay and Co; 28 bales wool, Mareally Dams; 32 bales wool, Pranjee Toolseedas; 63 bales cotton waste, Dyal Mooljee; 21 bales wool, Krimchund Punjoomull; 28 bales wool, Nundram Begraj.
Marina s—63 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vassonjee; 234 bales cotton Jl C Bushby and Co; 30 bales cotton, Manchund Goolachund; 50 bales cotton, Nurree Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—3 bales carpets, Mamed Cassum and Co; 15 bales skins, M M M Poolsy and Co; 13 bales skins and 12 bales hides, Adam Maydin and Co; 20 bales skins and 17 bales hides, C P Rowter and Co; 17 bales skins and 12 bales hides, P W S Surajoodin and Co; 23 bales skins and 13 bales hides, F M C A raily and Co; 26 bales skins and 17 bales hides, C E M Mustaffa and Co; 5 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed; 38 cwts gums, Ahmedjee Hajee Essa; 20 cases fishmaws and 30 cwts D horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasum; 33 cwts b horns and 5 bales skins, Allarukhia Nathoo; 20 bales feathers 163 bales senna leaves, P and O S N Co; 1 500 cwts rapeseed, Kwarj, Latham and Co; 12 bale hides, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail : 5 bales hides, Peer Mahamed Adamjee; 12 bales hides, Mamedjee Hadjee Adamjee 7 bales hides; Abdool Reman Ahmed.
Glandinorwig —18,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—27 bales carpets, and 3 cases Cashmere toys, C Grondona; 2,200 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co; 2 bales skins, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4 bales skins, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—1 pot sandalwood oil, Vulubdass Ramjee; 227 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 1,300 buckets onions, Graham; 141 cwts oilbanum, Joosub Abdoola; 115 chests opium, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.
Mirzapore s—30 bales cotton, B I S N Co: 15 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1 box real pearls, Essoofally Ebrahimjee; 161 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 18 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 21 chests opium, E J Abrahams; 11 chest opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 82 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 7½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 18 chests opi m, Currimjee Bomanjee and Co; 44 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests opium, Gooljee Shungaree; 7 chests opium, Goolamhoosen Jamnahamed; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—2 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 1 chest opium, Ramsook Motilall; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 13 chests opium, Ramcurn Jankidass; 10 chests opium, Nabalchund Nuthoobhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1361 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1411 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
905 Marina (s), Ramsay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1942 Trinacria (s), Hutchinson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helvetia Scott, Goldswort y—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1450 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1039 Lalla, Vance—George Lockhart & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Hadley—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1893 Hydaspes (s), Rennoldson—Mails, 29th June.

FOR LONDON.

1023 Carrigie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1455 Stockbridge, Lang—T. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1139 Marathon, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
913 Serica, Mathews—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Polly & Co.
1491 Cara, Coombs—Farnbam & Co.
720 Dunphalie Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. Noor Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

1133 King Richard, Nelson, David—Sassoon & Co.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

705 Sphinx (s), Zurich—A. Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA.

1382 Sumatra (s), Cobcara—C. Gr adona.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

904 Avoca (s), Fentiman—P. and O. Co.
1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA PERSIAN GULF.

821 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1172 Rupunah, Crocker—Wallace & Co.
1250 Pirenia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
943 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR ROTERDAIN.

1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

782 St. Andrew, McLan—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1588 Alexander (s), Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1062 Birmah Post—The Captain.
1276 Benefactor, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1555 Brilliant Princefe, Johnson—Finlay Scott & Co.
1855 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1409 Frank Carvill, Presdergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
343 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay Scott & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1355 Glee Maiden, Cummins—N. Manuckjee & Co.
810 Invervon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Kaisa (s), Morrison.
1308 Mornington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
548 Mula (s), Short.
1119 Orient (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
593 Rebemany, Milne.
782 St. Nicholas, Hill—Ewart Latham & Co.
1413 Tobique, Davis—The Captain.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.
1295 Whittier, Swap.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
310 Gate Sultan, Nacoda.
155 Keorats Roodrin, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
800 Hugh Rose (-), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

SUNDAY, 24th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·619
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·919
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	NE, ESE, W, SW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	252·
Fall of Rain	0·78
Total fall during month	31·67
" " Year	32·43
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 25th	2·43

HIGH COURT.—26TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

591-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Meya Esoob bin Esmael &c.
630-76—Balkishna and B.—Mathoora Soorjee vs Kuramdass Kirpall.
689-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Moola Sahib Syedna &c—Tyebjee and Sayani.
690-76—Rimington, Hore and Landley—A J Macdonald vs Hussonbhai bin Syedna &c—Tyebjee and Sayani.
712-76—Muljee and Bomonjee—Curseondass Nensey vs Trecumdass Shuran and others.
426-77—Crawford and Boevey—Vora Vajishunker G vs Ramchunder Govind Datar.
434-77—Khunderao M—Dew Kavaw vs Laljee Gopaljee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—Archibald Bachanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Remon Allarakhia—Craigie, Lynch and O. vs Balcrishna and B—Edoljee Cursetjee Chinimini vs Edoljee Nusserwanjee J—J Camna.
300-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Shamavahoo vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

27-77—Macfarlane and Co—Manjee Toolidass vs Bhanjee Nandu and others—Shapoorjee and T.
236-77—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—J V Vijapoorkar and others vs Lukhmidas Yunoojee and others—Inverarity and Co.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others vs Sir Cursetjee Nadun and others, Executor vs S Cursetjee Rustomjee M and others.
437-76—Rimington H and L—Ismail Ismailbhoy and another vs Ahmed Saheb Mahomed Hajee Esmail : 5 bales hides, Peer Mahamed Adamjee; 12 bales hides, Mamedjee Hadjee Adamjee 7 bales hides; Abdool Reman Ahmed.
269-76—In person (Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
Hormusjee and others—Bombay and another vs Cursetjee Shavaksha and others—Prescot and Winter—In person.
7-77—Shavaksha and others—Prescot and Winter—In person.
Virjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Kawa—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

FOR JUDGMENT.

14-77—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee and another vs Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee and Sayani Fitcher and Sand Macfarlane and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

539-76—Shapoorjee Thscoorjee Luckmidass Khimji and others vs Manockvahoo and others.
321-77—Shapoorjee and T. Motilall Hurgovundass vs Moramboo and others.
371-77—In person Mooltani Hurryram V and another vs Khoja Mowlaji Na jee.
408-77—J C Camna—Farzuhmahomed Damabhoy vs Karmalie Rahimbhoy and others, Jonardhun and G.
413-77—Shapoorjee and Thscurdass Rehabai widow vs Dorabjee Pestonjee M.
440-77—Rimington Hore and Langley Bharmull Meghjee vs Sewjee Meghraj.
441-77—Balkishna and B Koli Vadhya Francis vs Koli Manuel Bhohya and others.
448-77—Muljee and B Thakarlall Monlchund vs Amecroodin Abdool Latiff and other—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and another—Rimington H and L.—Part heard

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Sharpe, Surgn, Bombay A M D, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 24.

Griffith, Major, Madras 35th Regt N L, on leave, from Australia.
Pardoe, Capt, Madras 2nd Regt L C, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Care, Lieut, Madras 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Naiee Tal.
Mack, Lieut, Madras 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Naiee Tal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, June 23.)

MR D O MEIKLEJOHN, C S, Assistant Commissioner, Hoshungabad, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, as a temporary measure.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr Atkins as Superint of the Nagpur Central Jail, Mr J R Gordon, is appointed to officiate as Inspector, Railway Police, Harda.

MR M A P Walshe is appointed to officiate as an Inspector, 5th Class, and posted to Khandwa as Sadar Inspector.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

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WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

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" " with Rollers. 10 "

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** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other REMITTANCES to "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1877.

THE success of the Russian operations in the Dobrndscha might have been foreseen, as the Turks have probably been induced to withdraw the bulk of their troops elsewhere by the imposing preparations of their enemy to cross the river higher up, and we may anticipate the speedy abandonment of all the strong places in the peninsula, as, now that the Russians have passed the Danube in force and taken Matchin, the Turks would only weaken themselves by leaving garrisons in places which can offer no effectual opposition to the advance of a hostile army. Our attention, however, is still directed westwards, as we cannot believe that the Russians meditate attempting the long and tedious march from Matchin to Schumla, or that their occupation of the Dobrudscha has any other motive than to protect their communications from flank attacks. The Turkish gunboats, by the way, seem to have been missing just when they were wanted.

A RUMOUR, which has caused much dissatisfaction, has been current in Bombay to the effect that, in respect to the new Government Loan, the Native Chiefs, who have, as is known, subscribed for a large amount, were to receive their allotments on terms two per cent. more favourable than the general public. We are in a position to state on very good authority that this is not the case. The Native Chiefs will receive their paper at the average rate of allotment. What may have given rise to the rumour is, that to the Chiefs, who will take non-transferable notes, an allowance of two per cent. will be made. This is a very different thing, and, moreover, we understand, on the same authority, that the amount of non-transferable notes applied for is insignificant.

THE expenditure during the last financial year on the preparation of the Indian Gazetteers, a work on which Dr. W. W. Hunter is specially engaged, is stated to have cost £2,804. We are not informed, however, what was the quantity or value of the work done for this sum, which moreover cannot include Dr. Hunter's salary, as he draws about £3 000 a year on his own account, or his travelling expenses during the time he was amusing himself with observing the spots on the sun in India. Dr. Hunter is the first Indian official who has had the dexterity to transfer himself and his whole department home and to live in Edinburgh at an Indian rate of pay; and we have no doubt he is clever enough to prove that this transfer is a most economical move for India.

We hear that the President and members of the Court-Martial which tried Quarter-master Serjeant Miller have been severely censured by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, Sir Charles Staveley, for the ignorance they displayed of the law and equity of Courts-Martial in finding the prisoner guilty. Some of our contemporaries cannot understand why the *Standard* gave up the original manuscript of the letter signed "Observer," on which the charge against Miller was based. The explanation is that the Horse Guards sent over to the *Standard* office, saying a private Court of Inquiry had been held and had exonerated Colonel Chippendall from the accusations brought against him by "Observer." The Editor of the *Standard* thereupon communicated with Captain Munro, of the 19th, whose card had been sent along with "Observer's" letter when it was forwarded for publication, and Captain Munro at once declared that he knew nothing of the letter and had given no authority to anyone to send his card along with it. The Editor of the *Standard* consequently assumed that he had been made the victim of a forgery by some anonymous slanderer, and he gave up the manuscript to assist the Horse Guards in bringing the offender to justice. He might however, we think, have satisfied himself first by private inquiry that the statements in "Observer's" letters were untrue. We believe they were, unfortunately, only too well-founded.

THE operations of the Famine Relief Department in the Bombay Presidency are now drawing to a close. The numbers employed on Relief Works in the nine affected districts reached their maximum in the week ending the 9th inst., having steadily risen from 211,475 in the week ending the 3rd of March to 400,189 in that week. Of the latter number 359,692 persons were employed on works under the Public Works Department Agency and 40,507 on works under Civil Agency; and it is remarkable that this proportion of about one-tenth on the Civil Agency and nine-tenths on the Public Works Agency scale has been maintained with but slight variations throughout the whole season. The total expenditure on the Relief Works up to the 9th inst. amounted to Rs. 59,77,687, and General Kennedy in his 30th weekly statement says that the saving effected on the estimate of the cost of the Famine up to the end of May was not less than 30 lakhs. Probably an equal rate of reduction in the estimated cost will be kept up during the remaining months of the Famine period, so that the actual expenditure may fall short of the estimate by as much as 50 lakhs.

The turning point as regards the number of people relieved was reached in the week ending the 16th inst., in which, although the corrected figures, to be compared with those given above, are not yet published, the falling off is known to be about 35,000. This reduction has taken place on the works of both the Civil Agency and the Public Works Department Agency, and is the result of the plentiful rainfall which has ushered in the return of the season for agricultural operations in the Deccan. Abundance of rain has fallen in every collectorate except Khandeish, and there as elsewhere on the eastern boundaries of the Presidency there is little doubt the influences of the monsoon will speedily penetrate. Already the rains have worked wonders. Grass is now springing up on soil which a few weeks ago was as hard as iron, and famished cattle are able to obtain as much herbage as will do more than save them from starvation. Early crop sowing has commenced in nearly every district, and the gladdening prospect rises before the ryot of a renewal of his days of comparative plenty. We congratulate the unfortunate people upon their prospects. No doubt they have suffered much misery during the past year. They have had to sell off their jewelry, which represents years of toil, and which, next to their families, is their most cherished possession. They have had their cattle dying in thousands from starvation, and themselves and families, notwithstanding the watchfulness of a Government which has never, let the Brahman malcontents say what they please, had an equal in the country for generosity and a genuine desire to save their lives, have doubtless suffered much from sickness, and scantiness alike of food and water. But these days of tribulation are now, slowly and surely, gliding into the past, and the agriculturists will ere long be as happy as they have been accustomed to be. They will go on as before mortgaging their crops to sowcars, who are

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OCCUPATION OF MATCHIN BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Russian troops have occupied Matchin, which the Turks evacuated. The passage of the Danube by the Russians continues.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Russian troops have after severe fighting occupied the heights of Matchin.

The Turks have evacuated Tultscha and retreated to Hirsova, but in good order.

An official Turkish despatch indicates that it is the intention of the Turks to abandon the Dobrudscha and make a defensive stand at Trajan's wall.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

According to an official Turkish despatch, Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha attacked and defeated a Russian Division on the 21st instant at Hiliatz, in the district of Delibaba. The Russians retreated in disorder.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

An official Turkish despatch states, that the Montenegrins have evacuated Cettinge.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The American harvest prospects are favorable. Half an average crop is expected in California.

LONDON, JUNE 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5¼d.
Exchange on India	1-8 7/16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
5 per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	88½.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10.
Chartered do do.	£19-10.
Do. Mercantile do.	£27-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£34.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	53½.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLE, JUNE 25, 2-42 P. M.

H. M. S. Spartan left for Madras yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 25.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 3-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W, ther. max. 85, W. B. 80, min. 79, bar. 29-83. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CANNAN, 5 P.M.—Weather hazy and rough, wind W. S. W. 6 to 8, ther. 83, bar. 29-90. Fall of rain 2 inches 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 17 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. strong, ther. 94, bar. 29-86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 6-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 26 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 9-16 to 1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 7-16 to 1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...1s. 9d.	"

We hear by telegram that heavy rain fell yesterday at Bhosawul. Much grain at the railway station and in the town spoilt.

A BOMBAY house received the following telegram on Thursday from an influential firm in America, "Ice and ships plenty and cheap." This telegram was not, we are informed, in reply to any despatch from the Bombay firm, but a simple statement by telegraph of a fact of importance. The firm who received the telegram have within a few days heard that a Bombay capitalist has signified his willingness to subscribe liberally to the capital of a joint stock company for importing ice immediately if such a company were started.

We were favoured yesterday with the first number of a new weekly publication called "The Indian Money Market," published by Mr. A. L. Gillam, Bill and Stock Broker, and until lately, we believe, the Bombay Agent of the Positive Assurance Co. As usual it is "to supply a want"—a favourite phrase with promoters of all kinds, from periodicals to financial; but in this instance, the want, if such there be, might have been better supplied. The opening paragraph informs us that, owing to the weekly bidding for Council Bills on India in London on Wednesday last, the *usual sum of £250,000 was allotted*," and the rest of the information in the letter press is about as new and correct as this item. Mr. Gillam has, however, taken a great deal of pains to collect a variety of information about all sorts of stocks and shares, which ought to be useful to investors.

At the military station of Dagshaie, is now being carried out the benevolent scheme for providing a home in the hills for the children of our cavalry soldiers. It is wonderful, writes a correspondent, "how little interest appears to have been awakened in the minds of the public regarding the rare and munificent gift of General Fitzwygram on behalf of these little ones. The scheme is as grand as the mind who conceived it, and the generous heart who gave the wherewithal, in no stinted measure, to carry it into fruition. The children of all soldiers in the cavalry regiments stationed in Bengal have much reason to congratulate themselves on having so great a benefactor. They are to be transferred from the plains to comfortable homes in the hills during the hot months of the year. For this purpose handsome and roomy barracks have been erected at Dagshaie, from the funds so munificently provided by the General, and now gradually the families are being brought up. Upwards of forty have reached, there being altogether some 125 children. When they first arrived the white puny appearance and delicate frames of these Saxon children, showed how terrible the climate of the plains had told on them. It was not long, however, before the bloom natural to the English complexion returned to the poor pale faces and strength to the debilitated limbs. It would have done the tender and loving heart of General Fitzwygram good, and thoroughly repaid him for all he had bestowed, could he but see now the zest with which these children run about and enjoy a game of romp; sure indication of returning health and strength."

The official reports received from Khelat from time to time are said to show that Major Sandeman is on excellent terms not only with the Khelat people, but also with the surrounding tribes with whom he occasionally comes into contact; and that he is establishing a friendly influence over them, likely to produce the happiest results. One useful effect of this influence, and of the confidence that the Beluch tribes are acquiring in British truthfulness, has, it is asserted, been exemplified in the success which has attended Major Sandeman's efforts to correct misapprehensions and put a stop to false rumours. Thus, it was lately reported that the Khan's object in travelling to Khelat *via* the Mulla Pass was to plunder the Zehri country; and this rumour was implicitly believed until Major Sandeman stated publicly the true facts of the journey. A letter recently received from Quetta asserts distinctly that the statement, that officers have been prohibited from freely writing to their friends in India or elsewhere, is a fabrication pure and simple.

It is reported that some days ago a man carrying letters to Quetta for a swar of the Beluch guides stationed at Mach was murdered on the way by a band of Lehris, with whom he had a blood feud. The letters, money, arms, and other articles which the murdered man carried in his saddle bags were not only left untouched but were forwarded to their destination. A demand has been made on the tribe for the leader of the gang, but up to the present he has not been produced.

We understand that, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, the provisions of Act 39 and 40 Vic., Cap. 46, for more effectually punishing and preventing the laws relating to the Slave Trade, have been extended to several parts of Asia and Africa, in which the following are included:—the territories of the Khan of Khelat the coast of Arabia, the coast of Muscat in Mekran and Persian Gulf; the States of Beluchistan, and of the Musendom to Cape Babel-Mandeb; the territories of nine specified tribes near Aden; the coast of Africa from Ras Sejarme to Delagoa Bay; the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the seas and islands within ten degrees of latitude from such coasts and shores respectively.

Accounts from Cabul to the 20th instant, state, that the accounts of the Mustaufi (Habibullah) are being scrutinized, likewise the books of Mirza Mustmand Khan, the special Mirza (*munshi*) of the Mustaufi, have also been carefully looked into, and it having been found that the official misappropriated sums of money, the Amir was very angry with and placed him in confinement along with Mirza Muhammed Hussin Khan, Abdul Majid Khan, and others. The Mustaufi is in great anxiety as he is the head of the Revenue office. The accounts of Ahmad Ali Khan and Sultan Muhammad Khan are also being overhauled. Mulla Abdul Rahim of Kandhar, who is the tutor of the Sardar Abdulla Jan, wrote some particulars of the Darbar affairs in a letter addressed by him to his relations. This letter having been intercepted and brought before the Amir, His Highness was very much vexed, and told the Mulla that he was appointed to instruct the heir-apparent and not to write news, and in the meantime issued orders for his being shot. Sardar Abdulla Jan having heard this, presented himself before his father, and interceded in the behalf of his tutor, and told His Highness that the Mulla only wrote a few particulars to certain relations by way of narrating the state of affairs and not as news to any interested person. The Amir then pardoned the Mulla. A few other Kandaharis are under arrest. Azim Khan, the son of Shahghazi Nazim Khan, Peshawari, the Hakim of Lughman, has been recalled by the Amir, and his accounts are being scrutinized; but it is hoped he will clear himself in money matters, if not implicated in any other suspicious undertakings. The Afridis of Sirah and the people of Sango Khel and Khogiari tribes, and the elders of the Shimrazi, have been at Cabul for some time past. They were first allowed a sum of Rs. 400 and their daily expenses are paid by the State. The elders daily come to the Darbar and are introduced by Arsla Khan, Jabbar Khel, and Nazarbaz, and they are also admitted to councils. The son of Nawroz Khan has been positively told that it is impossible for his father to be restored to his former position, unless he came to Cabul in person and presented himself before the Amir.

It is stated that the son of Nawroz Khan of Lalpura, who had proceeded to Cabul with Mir Akhor Ahmad Khan, has sent a message to his father to the effect, that the Amir had told him that nothing would be done for the Khan unless he personally came to Cabul, when he would be allowed a *nawajib* (salary or allowance) of Rs. 60,000, which could not be granted to the son.

News from Quetta up to the 19th June show that everything to be going on satisfactorily and that the country is perfectly tranquil. The Amir has appointed Sayad Painb Shah, cousin of the late Nur Muhammad Shah, Governor of Pashin.

A "MAIDEN WALER" asks, "Can you or any of your readers kindly answer the following question—Have stewards of a race-meeting power to alter the rules of a race-meeting after the entries are made? For instance, at Bangaloro this year, in the published prospectus, Rule 7 says—'All Colonial and English horses landed direct from country of birth allowed 5lbs. if landed within 8 months from 1st July 1875, and 3lbs. if landed within 12 months from same date.' Admitted that this is a mistake, and that when the prospectus was drawn out 1875 was intended for 1876, have the stewards power to alter the dates from 1875 to 1876 after the prospectus has been published some months, and 1st and 2nd entries have been made? Must the stewards stand by their published rules, and all horses entered run under such rules; or, if the rules are altered, and a horse runs and wins, claiming 3 or 5lbs. as the case may be, is such horse liable to be disqualified, or could the owner of such a horse claim the race, as having run under the published rules of the meeting, such rule being published at the time his horse was entered?"

THE *Medical Examiner* is glad to be in a position to state that there is no foundation for the rumours that have been circulated as to the illness of the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness was never in better health than she is at the present time, and during her visit to the South she has enjoyed perfect freedom from any indisposition whatever.

THE Russian painter Vereschaguine has been sent officially to the Russian Army in Asia to paint the principal events of the campaign.

AN English resident in Turkey writes:—"An old Turk, high in office, of the best type, said to me three days ago, 'I am sad to-day.' 'Why sad?' I asked. 'Because I have lost my child.' I was startled at his reason, but said, 'You know you have my true sympathy' (he is quite an old friend). But he replied, 'I am not very sad. Our future is very dark now; he escapes probable misery; could not hope for happiness. His death is well.'"

CAPTAIN HOPKINS, a pilot at Bassein, has been fined Rs. 1,000, the captain of the tug Conqueror Rs. 500, and the captain of a sailing vessel Rs. 100, on account of the first named gentleman having purchased three cases of beer without first taking out a pass from the last, the Conqueror being the medium by which the liquor was landed. We believe the parties had really no intention of robbing the Customs, but on the contrary intended to have paid duty. They are respectable well known people, and it seems hard to put such a heavy fine on them for a fault committed through ignorance of forms.

SIR JAMES KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, D. C. L., whose death is reported, was formerly Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, and was created a Baronet in 1849. The motto of his (the Kaye) family is "Kynd Kynn, Knawne Kepe"—the meaning of which is, keep your own kin kind. He assumed his bride's name of Shuttleworth, by Royal licence, on his marriage in 1842. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, now Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, M. P., for Hastings.

THE death is announced on May 30, of Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the well-known historian of the Dutch Republic. Mr. Motley, who had just reached his 63rd year, graduated at Harvard University in 1831, and ten years later was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburgh. For six years, between 1861-7, he acted as United States Minister at the Court of Vienna, and when General Grant became President in 1869, Mr. Motley was appointed Minister to England, a post, however, which he only retained for a few months. Though as a diplomatist his career had been a long and an honourable one, Mr. Motley's chief reputation was as an author and historian. His "Rise of the Dutch Republic" at once became a standard work, was translated into French by M. Guizot and has enjoyed the rare honour also of translation into the Dutch, German, and Russian languages. It involved the labour of many years, for while the first portion was published in 1856, the conclusion of the second portion, under the title of "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dordt," did not appear till 1865. Mr. Motley was a D.C.L. of Oxford and LL.D. of Cambridge, a corresponding member of the French Institute, and had received all the honours which literature could give him in his own country and throughout Europe. With England he was connected by many ties, and his death occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Algernon Sheridan, in Dorsetshire.

IT must be extremely gratifying, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to the many friends of the "Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association," to learn that the Government of India are so fully alive to the benefits which have been conferred through its influence on the health and discipline of the European soldiers serving in this country, as to have lately sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs 150 in aid of the funds of the Society. In a letter to the Secretary and Treasurer, the Revd. J. G. Gregson of Agra, authorizing him to draw this sum to partially meet the cost of boots, travelling, and other incidental expenses, Government fully appear on the importance of discouraging as much as possible the use of alcholic drinks by the British soldier in India, in connection with questions appertaining to the health and discipline of the army. It must thus be a source of pleasure to Mr. Gregson, as well as to all interested in the diminution of military crime, insobriety, and ill health of our soldiers, to find that such direct encouragement has been accorded to such a good cause; and when it is remembered that in May 1873 there were only 1,015 names of soldiers borne on the books of the Association, while the return for April 1877 gives the number as 10,703, the success is as unprecedented as it was probably unexpected by those originally interested in the movement. From a tabular statement before us, giving the number of temperance soldiers during each month of the past four years, it appears, moreover, that the increase has been most gradual, which shows that the sensational element and but tentative efforts of tectotalism in other parts of the world do not greatly enter into the movement in India; and when it is remembered how many soldiers who have been members of the society are yearly removed from this country in the ordinary course of relief, through discharge, and by the ordinary casualties of military service, it will at once be perceived that the number would have been far greater were it not for the nomadic tendencies of our military population.

THE Lahore paper enters a plea for short pulpit discourses—Could not some of our *padres* in India, in this hot weather, let us off a little more easily than is their wont? It really would seem that too often in the Punjab pulpit, the preacher is desirous of taking the great apostle of the Gentiles as his model, and is determined not to let his congregation depart till some modern Eutychus in the gallery succumbs under his lengthy disquisition. There is, we would humbly submit, a time for all things, and granting all reasonable liberty to our pastors in the cold weather, we stoutly maintain our opinion, that no pulpit in India should in the summer months be ever occupied for a longer period than fifteen minutes at the most.

"I'll tronble you to mind your own business," was the ill-timed rebuke (so *Vanity Fair* relates) which the Iron Duke administered to his second son Charles, when the latter, on a certain critical occasion, promptly interposed his good services to save both from an impending catastrophe. A parallel to this story reaches us from home—"What think you of the gratitude of an elderly gentleman whom it was my good fortune to befriend a little the other day when the train came in at Notting Hill Gate Station? This party must needs take a flying leap while the carriages were still moving pretty swiftly. He missed his footing, and before one had time to think, there he was lying face downwards on the platform within an inch or two of the edge. Of course, had not the presence of mind to remain quiet—foolhardy folks invariably loose their heads when danger comes upon them suddenly,—so the old donkey was rolling and kicking towards the moving train when I grabbed him by his coat collar and the seat of his pantaloons, and dragged him away. It all happened in two or three seconds, and I scarcely knew that I had taken any part in the affair until the guard running up and addressing the old fellow exclaimed, 'If it had not been for this gentleman, you'd have been under the train, and serve you right for your folly.' Now I travelled in the same compartment with the man I had thus rescued the whole way to Charing Cross, and he never gave me the slightest syllable of thanks. On the contrary, when I ventured to remark, as a general proposition, that jumping into trains in motion was a highly dangerous practice, the old boy glowered at me savagely as if I had no business to speak to him without a formal introduction. I think I should wait for that social ceremony, in the event of his ever again placing his life in similar danger in my presence."

LAST week an amateur concert was given at Ootacamund, in which several ladies and gentlemen took part—Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Knox, Miss Campbell, Miss Georges, Mr. Wylly, Captain and Mrs. Simpson, and Captain Bell. It is only in Bombay, of all stations in India, that there is any unreasonable fastidiousness felt in publishing names of amateurs who, now and again, delight public audiences with their musical accomplishments. At the above concert a young lady, Miss Georges, we read, looked charming, and sang so well that she received a triumph, bouquets in profusion being showered on the stage for her. One bouquet was thrown with such precision that it bowled over the candle of the lady at the piano—a result, we fancy, not intended by the thrower, who could hardly be supposed to have meant "lights out," or to put an extinguisher on the singing.

WE are glad to see that our contemporary the *Civil and Military Gazette* has given its attention to the Miller Court-Martial, and that it bears out some comments upon that remarkable trial which we felt compelled to make. It says:—"The case was a very curious one, and during the proceedings considerable light was thrown upon the amount of legal knowledge possessed by those answerable for the prosecution. We should like to know the grounds upon which the editor of the *Standard* considered himself justified in giving up the letters, which formed the accusation against the prisoner. The prisoner stoutly denied the authorship of these letters, and the question of his guilt or innocence was left to be determined by a comparison of handwriting—a very delicate and difficult task even with experts—but which the members of the court-martial seem to have accepted in a very genial airy manner, the prosecutor telling them that if the sworn evidence failed to establish the guilt of the prisoner, the Court could come to their own conclusions as to the identity of the handwritings placed before them. It was urged in the prisoner's defence that the letters in the *Standard* newspaper was dated from Bombay, whereas at that particular date Sergeant-Major Miller was at Deolalee. The prosecutor cleared away this difficulty from the minds of the Court, by reminding them that, if a man wanted to deceive, he could write a letter from London and yet date it Melbourne. True, O Solon! but what about the post-marks? So far as we have been able to form an opinion from the published record of the trial, the whole affair seems to have been a sorry bungle from beginning to end. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge forwarded the obnoxious letters for investigation, and the Bombay authorities put Sergeant-Major Miller on his trial as the author of them. We give no opinion as to his guilt or innocence, but the hasty vengeance and indecency shown by prosecutor and Court during the trial affords another proof of the necessity of an immediate and sweeping change in our system of Military Courts-Martial."

THE London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"It is rumoured that Sir George Nares, who recently found the Pole impracticable, is to have general charge of the Prince's two eldest sons, until their education is completed. Captains George Tryon and Henry Fairfax have also been mentioned, but I think the Arctic hero, who came home when he had done enough to win a K. C. B., will be the winning horse. I do not envy him the task apparently lying before him in licking the elder of the two lads into shape. He seems a heavy youth, does this future King of England, and has not the most amiable expression in the world. I saw him a short time back at the Westminster Aquarium, and was much struck by the dull, unintelligent look of his face, as well as by the excessive roundness of his shoulders. This latter defect is so great, that at a short distance one concludes him to be deformed, and it is not until you see him walking that the appearance is perceived to proceed from a slouching habit of carrying the body. The second son looks much brighter, but I hear that even in his case there is not much to boast of in regard to intellect and amiability. The Prince has given up the garden house at Chiswick, an invitation to which was lately considered by certain "society" journalists an almost equivalent to a patent of nobility. The expenses of a growing family and some other little matters, have compelled the Prince to commence retrenchment. After all £100,000 per annum is not a very large sum, when one has to keep up such places as Marlborough House and Sandringham, to maintain royal state, and to dispense regal hospitality."

KURRACHEE.

A SERIOUS carriage accident, we regret to learn, occurred on Friday evening in the Staff Lines, to two ladies, Miss Rose and Miss Brown, daughter of Colonel Brown, of the 83rd Regiment. The carriage, a small mail phaeton drawn by a pair of Pegu ponies, was being driven by Miss Rose, who has been in the habit of driving them nearly every evening for some time past when the ponies became restive, and, as the carriage approached the Staff Lines, near Major Spens' house, Miss Rose, to prevent the ponies from rushing towards Frere Hall, turned them sharp round the corner into Staff Lines Road, and in doing so the carriage turned over. Both ladies were thrown out—Miss Rose with considerable force, alighting on her head, cutting her forehead, and knocking out a tooth, and falling upon Miss Brown. Major Spens with the Rev. Mr. Bambridge, attached to the Mission Church, witnessed the accident, and at once ran to the assistance of the ladies. Miss Rose was found to be insensible and was carried into Major Spens bungalow, where, after a short time, she recovered consciousness. Miss Brown was able to go into the bungalow without assistance, but, we learn, that she did not escape without injury, as the effects of the accident she has since felt in the form of bruises not perceived at the time. We are glad to learn that Miss Rose is progressing favourably towards recovery.

THE statement with regard to the peon who was entrusted with a Mail letter to post, at Government House, Kurrachee, which was made in our last issue was not correct. The man offered a stamp of six annas for sale in the bazaar in camp for four annas, and, on being asked why he did so and failing to give a satisfactory answer, or being able to account for the possession of the stamp, he was taken before the Cantonment Magistrate, who, under the circumstances could not award the man more than one month's imprisonment. Had there been any evidence to show that the stamp had been removed from a letter, or that the letter had been destroyed, the punishment awarded would, without doubt, have been two years imprisonment.

IMMEDIATELY after mid-night on Saturday, the 2nd instant, a large meteorolite was seen to fall north of the town of Meerpore Buttora. Its appearance was preceded by a great noise, not unlike the roar of cannon. The meteor took a southerly course in its fall, which occupied five or six minutes. The phenomenon resembled a bright full moon, and appeared to be of the size of a large mellon.—*The Beacon.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st inst.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 13th June, forwarding application from Messrs. D. Dossay & Co. for a lease for 99 years of 1784 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, on which to build a warehouse.

Rent for first 20 years to be Rs. 1 per sq. yard per ann.
" remaining 20 " " Rs. 1½
" " 40 " " Rs. 2

and the building lapses to Trustees at expiry of lease. The Acting Traffic Manager recommends that the lease be granted. Read minute by Chairman of Land Committee.—Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the condition that the warehouse shall not be used for the storage of grain without the special permission of the Trustees.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant forwarding report from the Chemical Analyser to Government on the samples of water which were sent to him taken from Mazagon water pipe and from the tank of the steam water barge Bheestee:

	From Mazagon Water Pipe.	From Water Barge Bheestee.
Total solids grs per gallon...	7·00	7·70
Chlorine	1·68	1·68
Free ammonia parts per mille.	·04	·23
Albumenoid ammonia	·31	·32

Resolution:—to be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th May, submitting an application from the peons of his Department for an extra allowance in consequence of food grains being so dear, and stating that as an allowance is made to Government peons some similar privilege should be granted to the Port Trust peons.—Resolution: the application cannot be acceded to.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Weekly statement of Pilotage to 19th June,

19 vessels piloted into harbour.
21 " out of "
3 " transported.
3 " attended to.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

HEERJEE DHURRUMSEY VS. VALJEE MADHEWJEE.

THIS case, which is likely to be of interest to the various Bank managers, in Bombay, came on for hearing, yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes. A very large number of native brokers put in an appearance; some, we have no doubt, from motives of self-interest, or sympathy with the defendant, and others to "watch the case" out of pardonable curiosity.

The present suit arose out of one heard, some little time back, in the Small Cause Court. In the first suit the present plaintiff, Heerjee Dhurrumsey, was the defendant, and the manager of the *Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris* the plaintiff. Heerjee Dhurrumsey, it would appear, made a contract with the French Bank to purchase Bills on London to the value of £1,000. He "took up" £160 and was sued, by the Bank, for the difference of exchange on the balance, amounting to Rs. 251. The case was heard before the First Judge, when verdict was given for the plaintiffs (the French Bank) with costs & mounting to Rs. 30. On that occasion Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, advised Heerjee Dhurrumsey, who stated that he was only an Employe of Valjee Madhewjee, to sue the latter, which he did yesterday.

Mr. Winter (Messrs. Prescott and Winter) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, Heerjee Dhurrumsey, and called, as evidence, Mr. Arthur Fernandez, of the *Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris*, and two bill brokers, the former gentleman to show that such a contract had been made by Heerjee Dhurrumsey on behalf of Valjee Madhewjee; and that Valjee Madhewjee had come to Mr. Arthur Fernandez with offers of compromise, which offers, however, were rejected by the Bank. The theory for the defence was that Valjee Madhewjee (the defendant) had authorized the plaintiff (Heerjee Dhurrumsey) to purchase only £200; and, in support of his defence, defendant produced his note book to prove that such was the case. On a critical examination, however, of the entries in defendant's book by the learned judge, His Honor came to the conclusion that the entries, having reference to these transactions, were not only written in different ink, but also appeared to be uncomfortably squeezed in! His Honor, altogether, gave no credence to the story of the defendant, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 288, with costs.

In the course of cross-examination of the defendant by Mr. Winter, it turned out that he was in discreute as a broker with the French and other Banks in Bombay, and that he was consequently obliged to employ the plaintiff, Heerjee Dhurrumsey, on a salary of Rs. 6 per mensem, using H. Dhurrumsey's name in all such transactions.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the managers of the local Banks have much need to be careful in instituting precious enquiries into the respectability of brokers, and their means and standing, before engaging in contracts with them.

His Honor also observed that a case of this nature had never come before him before this.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE next amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Mandlik was to section 15 and was to the effect that instead of the words "holders of alienated villages," which occur in the second clause of that section, the Council should substitute the words "superior holders." Mr. Mandlik said the reason why he wished this alteration to be made was that it was admitted by the hon. member in charge of the Bill that there might be holders of other than alienated villages who would have the right of appointing patels and village accountants. What the Council wished to do, he presumed, was to save all existing rights and the words "superior holders" were capable of meaning holders of alienated villages as well as unalienated villages. He submitted that the amendment was one which ought to commend itself to the favourable consideration of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers admitted that there might be others than holders of alienated villages who ought to come within this provision, but he opposed Mr. Mandlik's amendment because he had an amedment of his own to propose which, he thought, would quite meet the objection. He suggested that instead of adopting the words "superior holders," the section should be allowed to remain as drafted, with the exception that after the words "holders of alienated villages" should be inserted the words "and others."

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik requested the permission of the Council to alter his amendment and to adopt the suggestion of the hon. mover. He moved that the words "or others" be inserted after the word "villages," in line 19, section 15, and that for the word "village," in line 20, should be substituted the words "alienated or other villages."

The amendment, as altered, was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that section 86 should stand as follows: "The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all villages but not so as to affect the subsisting rights of superior holders." The section as drafted was, "The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all villages, whether alienated or otherwise, but not so as to affect any subsisting rights of the holders of alienated villages." Mr. Mandlik said this was in the same category as the preceding amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers agreed to the amendment on condition that for the word "alienated" the words "any such" should be substituted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik assented to this course, and the amendment, so altered, was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that section 106 should be omitted, as the said section contained a declaration of law—an enactment of law, which before had no existence, and although some portions of it might be said to be of the nature of truisms, as declaring that property which did not belong to any private individual belonged to the State, still, as the section stood, it threw upon holders of land the *onus* of showing that the property in their possession legally belonged to them, and if they could not accept the *onus* of showing by positive proof that the property was their own it might be declared to be public property. He took leave to say that this was a provision of law which unduly threw on private property holders the burden of showing that the property was their own. Hitherto, they had only had to do that in the case of Inam property, which was a class of holdings well understood; but in this Code there were a number of questions of appropriations of land, of claims and disputes relative to lands formed by alluvium &c., and of forest rights, which were being legislated for the first time in this part of India, and which threw unduly—as he said—upon the holders of private property the burden of showing what they held to be their own. No necessity for this law had been shown to the Council, and no cases where the public interest had suffered under the present law had been brought either before the Council or the Select Committee. Until such cases were produced, and until the necessity for such a law was clearly proved, no such sweeping general provision ought to be enacted, and he therefore proposed that section 106 should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said some additions had been made to this section by the Select Committee, but they had been made in a very careful manner and they really and truly could not affect the private rights of any parties, because they were expressly preserved by another section. That all lands, wherever situated, which were not the property of individuals were the property of Government was a simple declaration of the law as it existed everywhere. He knew that Mr. Mandlik had a general objection to declaratory sections and considered that they were dangerous to the rights of private individuals; but he did not think this section was liable to be injurious as at present drafted. He might mention that the words "except as otherwise provided" were introduced in order to save some portions of the Municipal Act. If he thought the section injuriously affected private rights, he should be the first to point out in which way, but he did not think that was the case, and he was of opinion that the section was useful to have in the code as a general declaration of the law as it really was.

The Hon. Advocate General said the section merely placed on the holder of property the *onus* of proving that it was his own and really belonged to him in case of his right being questioned.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said Mr. Mandlik's objections had been answered already. He was glad to see the hon. gentleman had abandoned his intention of taking the first amendment on his list in connection with the present one, No. 7. He presumed Mr. Mandlik had arrived at the belief that no one in the Council would desire to introduce any law which would injuriously affect the private rights of individuals.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said the *onus* of proof was changed, and instead of the collector who might claim any land as Government property being obliged to prove the Government title, the holder had to prove his title; until he the holder show that the land was his, it belonged to the State.

The Hon. Advocate General said he might mention that the mere possession would give a title in itself unless it could be shown to be utterly wrong.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said it seemed to him that under this section a man would have to show something more than possession.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting again being:—For—the Hon'bles V. N. Mandlik, M. A. Rogay, B. Ambaidas, and S. S. Bengalle;—Against.—H. E. Sir Chas. Staveley, the Hon'bles A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, Major-General Kennedy, the Advocate General, E. W. Ravenscroft, and Colonel Anderson.

H. E. the President said he must ask the Hon. Mr. Mandlik whether he intended to proceed with the first on his list of amendments, which stood on the notice-paper as follows: "That it is not desirable that any new taxation injuriously to the private right of the people should be introduced into this code."

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that after the vote taken on his amendment No. 7, which might really be said to be connected with No. 1, he thought it would be useless to trouble the Council with a second division. Section 106, his amendment regarding which had just been negatived by the Council, was, in his humble opinion, an enactment which did affect injuriously private individual rights, and that it was new law was not questioned. The point had, however, virtually been decided by the Council, and he proposed now to leave No. 1 and go on to his amendment No. 8.

H. E. the President—Then, does the hon. member withdraw No. 1?

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik—I do not wish to withdraw it; I merely wish it to be allowed to drop. If your Excellency is of opinion that I should be more in order in pressing for a division upon it, I will do so; but I prefer that it should be allowed to drop.

H. E. the President said that this was not an amendment, because it did not bear on any section of the Bill. It was very unusual to put abstract propositions in the shape of resolutions.

After some conversation, it was decided that the question should be allowed to drop.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next proposed that section 114 should be amended by inserting the word "Government" before the word "land," in the first line. He said he wished this to be done because in the case of proprietary lands the use of the expression "permission to occupy" was a contradiction in terms. There could be no such permission in the case of lands which were held either by assignment or by right of inheritance.

The Hon. Mr Rogers thought no amendment of the section was required, because it was well known that no permission to occupy land that was not Government land was required at all.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Do I understand the hon. mover to say that whether the word "Government" is inserted or not the effect of the section is exactly the same?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Precisely, because no permission whatever is required to occupy alienated lands.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that was where his objection became patent. There were large classes of holdings which would not come within the definition of alienated lands, but were still entirely private property, such as *miras* and other lands of the same description. If it was held according to the section as drafted that permission to occupy hereditary property such as *miras* lands was necessary, the amendment he had proposed was very necessary.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being the same as on previous motions.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next proposed, in regard to section 115, either to omit the section as drafted entirely, or to insert, after the word "product," in the 9th line, the words "growing on Government land," and to strike out the words from "wherever" in the 9th line, to "property" in line 12.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he objected to this amendment for the same reasons as he had urged in opposition to the amendment Mr. Mandlik had proposed to section 106. Section 115, as drafted, was a mere declaratory section, stating that whatever in the shape of "trees, brushwood, jungle, or other natural product" could not be proved to be the property of private individuals was the property of the Crown. The private rights of individuals were reserved as the section stood.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he had already given many of his reasons for moving this amendment when speaking to section 106, but he thought there was a particular reason why the *onus* of proof should not be placed as was proposed by this section 115. In the case of property of this kind growing in the jungles, private proprietors were at a very great disadvantage in proving continuous possession, because they were expressly preserved by another section. That all lands, wherever situated, which were not the property of individuals were the property of Government was a simple declaration of the law as it existed everywhere. He knew that Mr. Mandlik had a general objection to declaratory sections and considered that they were dangerous to the rights of private individuals; but he did not think this section was liable to be injurious as at present drafted. He might mention that the words "except as otherwise provided" were introduced in order to save some portions of the Municipal Act. If he thought the section injuriously affected private rights, he should be the first to point out in which way, but he did not think that was the case, and he was of opinion that the section was useful to have in the code as a general declaration of the law as it really was.

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THE HON'BLE GEORGE GORDON MORRIS, C.S., PUISNE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

(*Indian Observer.*)

Mr. Morris is an example to all civilians in this country of the success that is almost sure to attend a steady perseverance in any pursuits, whether official or otherwise. He came to this country in December 1840, without any great character for talent displayed at Haileybury, but as soon as he arrived at the College in Calcutta, he began to devote himself to the study of Oriental languages, and succeeded in gaining prizes in most of them. The money he thus earned he devoted to the purchase of Walers, then much cheaper than at present in Calcutta, and though no horseman when he first began, by practice and good nerve he acquired a most powerful and neat seat on horseback. The same may also be said of his billiards, and his match with Roberts during the last cold season shows to what a proficiency he had arrived at that game. When first posted to the Mofussil, he was fortunate enough to be stationed near such well-known shikaris as Sir George Yule, Pundit Grant, and others, and in all sorts of shikar he soon showed himself an apt pupil of such good masters. It is hardly necessary to add that with such tastes he was a favourite with all the sporting Planters near his station, but he was almost an equal favourite with the natives, both high and low, for he was always urbane in his manner and open-handed. There are few districts in which he has been stationed that do not cherish some legend of his prowess with the rifle or the spear. But his devotion to sport never caused him to neglect his official duties, and from his well-known capacities for work he was appointed to the Bengal Secretariat in 1854, and soon became as great a favourite in Calcutta as he had been in the Mofussil. After his return from furlough in England, where he also made a name for himself as a front rank man in "the shires," he joined the judicial line of the service, and earned fame as a Judge at Bakarganj and elsewhere. His selection as a Judge of the High Court was received without a word of cavil, for all knew that he was well fitted for the post, which it is to be hoped he will adorn for many years.

"Buck."

BITES AND STINGS OF CENTIPEDES, SCORPIONS, WASPS, HORNETS.

Twice, when encamped at Delhi, the tent was rendered unpleasant by large black scorpions, which, as a rule, like old ruins, or to dwell beneath stones and rubbish. At Meerut, several men were severely stung by hornets; and near the lovely marble rocks at Jubbulpore, a tombstone tells of a swimmer stung by bees, and drowned. Bugs, fleas, lice or musquitoes may start ugly ulcers in weakly subjects; so may leeches in some parts of India, especially when persons are careless about clothing. Horses and dogs when drinking may admit very troublesome tenants into their nostrils. Scorpion stings have proved fatal, and at all times the agony is excessive; as the injured parts swell, a red line forms, and the neighbouring glands sympathize. The best applications, according to Moore, are poultices made of ipecacuanha powder, aloe rags moistened with tartaric acid solution, or with vinegar, or salt and water. Either in the *Pioneer* or *Delhi Gazette* it is recommended to apply a hypodermic solution of morphia and ammonia just under the bite; else take a tamarind seed, rub the flat side on a stone until white and bright, press and retain the seed on the wound. Others suggest free incisions, fomentations, rub in ammonia. Else apply chloroform, or belladonna ointment. In 1875, a sergeant at Pachmurree is said to have died of hornet stings. Children stung by bees or wasps may suffer severely from headache or fever. Local applications after extraction of sting with forceps include liquor ammonia, sal volatile, carbonate of soda or chalk vinegar, eau-de-cologne, lime juice, ipecacuanha paste, castor oil, brown sugar, treacle, bruised onion, opodeldoc, moist snuff or tobacco. In the case of throat stings introduced by fruit, apply leeches and hot fomentations externally, let the child inhale steam, and, if old enough, use gargles of hot salt, opium and water. For animal parasites in children's heads, carbolic acid or mercurial preparations will be necessary.

SNAKE-BITE.

Out of a population of 251 millions, about 20 thousand annually die of snake-bite in India and not a few have expired of simple fright, the reptiles harmless. From 1850 to 1871, but four European soldiers were fatally bitten, and one of these through imprudence. The keeper in the London Zoological Gardens was drunk when he pinched the cobra. Dr. Nicholson considers that as long as Englishmen in India wear their feet shod, and their legs clothed, the risk of death from snake-bite is small indeed. The dangerous bites show two dots or marks, when there are several, either the snake is harmless, or else has not used poison fangs. The persons may be bitten through clothing; the penetration of a cobra's fang being scarcely more than one-eighth of an inch, the bite may have only been a scratch. Snakes, vigilant and patient, shy and retiring, only come out at night in search of food, and in the hot dry weather migrate to moist places, seeking for bird's eggs, frogs, toads, rats, mice, lizards, grass-hoppers, worms, insects. Dry nullahs, leading down to tanks, conceal amphibious snakes; the vipers hide in the grass; the neighbourhood of houses, the old galleries of white-ants' nests, the hollows of ancient trees, or beneath large stones are favourite places for concealing eggs. The mongoose, when bitten, does not escape by eating roots. The dried poison may retain its virulence 8 years, and is said to blast vegetable life. The milk of snake-bitten women, cows, or goats, may be poisonous. Such antidotes as iodine, spirits of wine and ammonia have succeeded with persons accustomed to handle snakes, yet failed with amateurs. Beyond *immediate* suction, Theobald only believes in ligature of a bitten extremity at once, for the poison very rapidly enters the system. The krait, common and next to the cobra most deadly, gets into buildings or insinuates itself into cupboards, book cases and under pillows. After the rains, or when sickly, most snakes are more venomous especially to weakly persons: yet reptiles, as a rule, only bite when injured, trodden upon, or annoyed by persons who stray over long grass at night, or enter the bath-rooms without a light; else sleeping out in the open, suddenly wake with pain in one of their extremities which has been bitten by a pinched, irritated foot. A native next door, died almost immediately, but the few Meerut snakes mostly prefer solitude and privacy of old deserted bungalows, where there are no dogs, no horrible smells of tar, creosote or carbolic acid. The pitcher goes to the well very often, and though persons are seldom bitten, the instances of marvellous escape are endless. Therefore, in case of accident, what ought to be done? Sir J. Fayrer tells us: Apply at once a ligature or ligatures at intervals of a few inches as tight as you can possibly tie them, and tighten that one nearest to the wound by twisting it with a stick. Scarify the wound, let it bleed freely. Apply either a hot iron or live coal, or explode some gun-powder on the part, or apply either carbolic acid or some mineral acid or caustic. Let the patient suck the wound, whilst you are getting the cautery ready, or if any one else will run the risk, let him do it. If the bite be on a toe or finger, especially if the snake has been recognised as a deadly one, either completely excise, or immediately amputate at the next joint. If the bite be on another part, where a ligature cannot be applied, cut out the part at once completely. Let the patient be quiet. Do not fatigue him by exertion. When or even before symptoms of poisoning make their appearance, give eau-de-luce or liquor ammonia or carbonate of ammonia or hot spirits and water freely at frequent intervals. The general symptoms include fainting, vomiting, swelling, cold skin, convulsions, coma. Time is everything in treatment, for, as said before, the poison acts instantaneously compared with that of hydrophobia.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

THE BLACK SEA.

Our Odessa Correspondent writes under date Odessa, Thursday, May 12 (24):—"The whole of the Russian Black Sea coast on the European side is more or less fortified, and there may be 200 heavy breechloaders and mortars between Ochakoff and Akerman. That, I suppose, is a distance of 70 or 80 English miles. Notwithstanding the number of torpedoes already sunk, little torpedo boats are continually flitting about the roadstead and sinking more. Hitherto the artillery practice from the batteries has been carried on apparently by fits and starts. But this week notices have been placarded about the town to inform the inhabitants that on the 10th (22nd) and 12th (24th) there would be firing at targets from five batteries at once, and on the 14th (26th) from three. The one Popoffka stationed here has been trying its guns lately. It is a strange-looking specimen of naval architecture, and its appearance in the bay reminds one of a hippopotamus in a pond. What the sailors are doing all day long on board I do not know, but they run about and over it like bees on a hive. In addition to this last monstrosity of modern science there are three small naval craft, one of which goes a mile or two out into the bay, where it remains, with steam constantly up, as a guardship. Then there are several steam tugs, all flying the Russian naval flag, a purple St. Andrew's cross on a white ground. But there are no merchantmen, either home or foreign, in the port. The former were ordered away to Nicholaieff some time ago. The last of the foreign left on Thursday, the 5th (17th). They numbered seven altogether. Six of them were English. The seventh was Belgian. One of the English—the Golden Grove—had been here just previously, but left in a hurry, without a cargo, for Constantinople. On the way there her captain learnt that a few days' grace had been given, and so returned, got a cargo, and went away deeply laden. I was nearly forgetting to mention an eighth steamer. In consequence of its owner having become a bankrupt it lay in the foreign harbour for some years. As it could not be allowed to remain any longer at its berth it was sold, at the request of a merchant of this place bought it for 32,000 roubles. It left for Nicolaieff also on the 5th (17th) inst., and got there all right, for there are no Turkish cruisers on the European side of the Black Sea. This seems only natural if it be remembered that there cannot be more than 20 vessels of the Turkish Fleet in the Black Sea, and that these have to cause a diversion on the Caucasian coast, to assist the land forces there, and to protect the Turkish towns on the Black Sea. Overlooking the port of Odessa is an elevated promenade, less than half a mile long, backed by about a dozen palatial-looking residences called 'the Boulevard.' The day after that on which the seven days' grace for neutral ships to leave this port expired it was crowded with people, who went to see the arrival of the Turkish man-of-war. Some sailing ships appearing in the horizon on their way from Black Sea ports to the Bosphorus were at first thought to be the Turkish vessels. On Saturday the enemy was again looked for with eager eyes. Even up to this present time men who are now thrown out of employ go and lie on the sloping terraces below the Boulevard and keep a look-out for the expected visitors; but there has been no sign of them, nor will there ever be. Odessa begins to have the appearance of a deserted city. Very many people have, of course, become deprived of the means of giving a livelihood. Naturally there are no amusements. Necessities are rising in price. The loaf that formerly cost 15 kopeks now costs 18; and some idea may be gathered of the altered state of affairs from the fact that the principal pianoforte manufacturer here has had 120 pianos returned to him that he had let out on hire. Some of the Odessa tradesmen have opened branch establishments at Kischineff, because they are doing nothing here. A steamboat has been started to run between here and Nicolaieff once a week; the distance is about 70 versts. Before the war one of the steamers of the Russian Company for Navigation, &c., used to go there daily from Odessa in eight hours. The carmen who used to cart the corn, &c., from the warehouses down to the port have taken their horses and vehicles to the front, where, it is said, 10,000 *poroshkas* (small carts) are employed by the Army at the rate of 5 roubles a day each. The railways are transporting 7 000 soldiers daily into Moldavia during 36 days. It is computed there are, or will soon be, half-a-million of Russian troops on the Danube. The men are well clothed, well appointed, and well fed. They have four meals and a glass of vodka per man per diy. The medical and sanitary arrangements are said to be on a colossal scale. And though the Russian combatant is a less expensive production than the English, his life is held as precious. There is a report to the effect that the Czar, or Gossodar, as he is always called in Russia, is to go to the Danube on the 17th inst. Some say he may meet the Austrian Kaiser at the frontier, and that he will then go to the Danube, probably to Plocsti, to witness the passage of the river—a feat that may, after all, be more easily performed than the theorists of the United Service Institution could foresee. Doubtless you are aware that a steamer of the Russian Company, having been transformed into a croiser, had been sent to Poti with four torpedo boats, and another named the Argonaut had cruised between Otchakoff and the Sulina mouth without having been captured by the enemy. The latter, a fast boat, which used to run between Odessa and Galatz, was chased by four Turkish monitors, but it escaped and returned to Otchakoff in safety. It is now 6 p. m., and the guns of five batteries are firing at a target about two miles out; but the sea is very rough, and the weather very cold, as we have a very high north wind."—*Times.*

FROM THE SHORES OF THE DANUBE.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

Rustchuk, May 15.

There has been a great exodus of all sorts of civilians from here, as might be expected, but, so far as I can discover, very few Turks or their families have left. The Consuls have all sent their wives and children away, but the fatalist Turk has no notion of leaving his usual haunts, nor of allowing his family to do so either, merely because there are a hundred thousand or two of Russians coming over to try and knock these batteries about our ears. The Mahomedan natives go about what I was about to call their business in their usual slow and stately manner, just as if Rustchuk were so safe as Grosvenor-square. The sad-looking women, with their long pale noses poking out through the yashmak, shuffle along in their coloured bed-gowns, loose leggings, and slippers, dragging old fashioned children languidly along the esplanade, every now and again pausing in a halt interested way to look at the enemy across the river throwing up his earthworks. The lemonade-sellers faintly, and in melancholy tones, call out the name of their drink. Men of all ages and conditions, from the old turbaned patriarch telling his beads to the beardless semi-Parisian-looking youths in fezzes whose present business in life is to roll up cigarettes and look through opera-glasses at the foe—all these saunter slowly about the place as unconcernedly as if there were no such thing as any disturbance in the East, and the Russians were all in the moon. There is something wonderfully captivating to the stranger in this universal exhibition of *sangfroid*. The twenty odd thousand troops here are the perfection of soldiers. Brown, open-faced, big-shouldered fellows who squat or stand about in groups, looking perfectly resigned to any fate Allah may have in store for them, with perfect faith in the bankrupt Government, for the Chief of which they shout and salaam every evening at sunset in a way which makes them appear the *beau idéal* of manslayers. The construction of earthworks and batteries goes on night and day, and the town is full of stores of every sort. The disorderly Moslem element is in a state of great fury with the Bulgarians and foreigners generally. The Christians frightened to death lest some imprudent member of their faith should provide a spark which might light up such a glare as would throw Bstak into the shade completely. It is against the law, but I am told that every Christain here has arms, and I am almost sorry to hear it, as the poor Bulgarian is a spiritless creature whose arms would be of but little more use than to exasperate his fierce neighbour. Even Consuls have to be careful for their lives, in spite of the lesson of Salonica, as an incident which occurred here a short time since will show. A picnic party, consisting of the families of the various Consuls, was being held in the town, when a private soldier, whose companions were near, forced his way among the party, took up a large stone, and, using much bad language, threatened to smash our Consul's head. The young man wished to thrash him, but were fortunately held back by the ladies. The Consul complained; the man was arrested, but immediately released. There has been no redress.

Proofs of the extreme and dangerous tension of the relations between Moslem and non-Moslem could be given without end. Only last night my dragoman, a well-educated man from the Roberts College at Constantinople, was struck in the street by one of three soldiers and overwhelmed with foul epithets. I brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Read, our Consul, the young man being so frightened that he is afraid to stir a yard from the house. The answer was that it is useless to complain. The day before the dragoman of an English artist here was arrested, and, without any crime being alleged against him, was sent away under escort to Varna and Constantinople. I like the Turks more than I thought it possible I could do again on revisiting them after an absence of many years; but I find that the vast majority of them are thoroughly ashamed of the acts of a disreputable minority who disgrace their race. It is only a public duty to proclaim the fact that Mr. Reade, who has never been accused throughout the late troubles of being in any way prejudiced against the Turks, but who has been suspected of a leaning the other way, thinks matters here as serious as they can be, and his urgent warnings are ignored both at Downing-street and Constantinople. It is believed by some that the Russian influence in the form of money is artfully planning a dreadful outbreak, and that those are no friends to the Turk who do not insist upon a stop being put to irregularities, the firm repression of which would give satisfaction to decent Mahomedans and non-Mussulmans alike.

Any one who knows what good troops are like must at first sight recognize the sterling worth of those here stationed. One of the forts is about 100 yards from the window of the room in which I write, and as I watch the big-chested sentries taking such calm and contemptuous observation of the enemy's progress, who can be plainly seen at work from the garden of this hotel, I cannot refuse a tribute of admiration to these splendid fighting men, whose pay is in arrear some 18 months, and whose food would starve an Englishman.

We are practically cut off from the outer world, having only the vaguest information about events happening at points up and down the river, but which you probably know all about. We have expected the firing to begin every day for the last week. What the object of it would be, unless the Russians are prepared to cross the river near here, which I do not believe they are, it is difficult to see. The Russians cannot hope to reduce this fortress by guns across the water, and we could only pepper the poor Wallacks who are placed in front as a mask to veil the Russian operations. Rustchuk could, of course, be laid in ashes, but, then, so could Giurgevo, and it would be an eccentric way to help the Christians to bring about a massacre here and the destruction of Giurgevo, both which are considered inevitable if a shot comes from over the way into the Turkish quarter here. We live in critical times indeed, when a single act of stupidity, bloodless statecraft, or brutal fanaticism would be quite enough to bring on all to sudden grief. There has been up to the present absolutely nothing of moment to report, and if there had been it is not easy to see how quick intelligence could have been forwarded, as the telegraph is very properly in military hands, and war correspondents are regarded by Turkish and Russian Generals alike as a "modern curse of armies."

On reaching Giurgevo I found that all communication between the two banks of the Danube had been prohibited by the military authorities. To have travelled night and day some 2,000 or 3,000 miles to reach a place, then to look at it over three or four miles of water, and quietly turn round and go back again, was not be borne. After a good deal of negotiation with the local authorities a friend with when I was travelling and myself gained permission to take our risk of crossing; and then, after much delay, three Greeks were found who were ready to run the gauntlet of chance bullets and take us over. As we embarked a Greek priest managed, uninvited, to slip into the boat. The Danube is so high that an island which belongs to the Turks is flooded, and we crept over it through the boughs of the submerged trees. We were not fired upon, but our movements being watched from the shore through glasses, an uncomfortable-looking sort of crowd swarmed all over a number of laid-up steamboats at the river side to see what would happen to us. A Turkish naval officer ordered us to pull to and tether our bark to a small ferry steamer, and without looking at our papers, which we offered, disappeared to take the Pasha's instructions, leaving us in the meantime to the mercy of the mob. As for the hour during which we were kept in this situation, I will frankly confess I do not wish to spend another like it just yet. The crowd, however, contented themselves with playfully trying to untie the boat and spitting on us. My friend, who knows Rustchuk well, after many fruitless endeavours, got a man in the crowd to run to Mr. Reade, who is American as well as English Consul, and that gentleman soon appeared. Finding an officer present, he elbowed the crowd away and asked us up on to the deck of the steamer. We followed him with real alacrity, leaving the poor Greek priest behind. The mob getting somewhat furious, gathered round, and Consul Reade whispered to me that the situation was critical, and we must be very careful what we were about. I mention this in common fairness to Mr. Reade to show that he was perfectly cool. We had got as far as the landing place—not exactly hustled, but threatened by more than one—when back came the Turkish naval captain with instructions to turn back, and putting his arms out with a menacing air declared that even the Consul should not pass. Mr. Reade protested, said he was on his way to the Pasha, and warned the gentleman who was barring his progress. I had slipped through while the altercation was going on. Our Consul suddenly "pushed" the captain out of the way, and the three of us then passed on to the Consulate. It was a most emphatic push, and caused great sensation among the crowd; it also caused the Turkish Captain much surprise.

I have since been told that he is a fair officer, and that he restrained himself from retaliation because he remembered Salonica, but he had no legal right to take the representative of the Queen and the United States prisoner, for all that, in the face of a mob ripe for any mischief. Whatever may be said about Mr. Reade's indiscretion "in pushing" a Turkish officer in the face of an angry Turkish crowd, my most calculating and fixed opinion is that this particular "push" at the particular moment saved the Consul and us from a watery grave in the Danube. Only those present could judge. Consul Reade—a gentleman who is nearer 60 than 20—thinks that the "push" was necessary to show the crowd that Anglo-Saxons were not to be intimidated when they are doing their duty, and that it prevented mischief, as the Turkish Captain was evidently blundering into delivering us all three into the hands of the mob. Consul Reade is a man after the Foreign Office's own mind—reserved, amiable, cautious, and accused of being impervious to requests for favours not laid down in his instructions. But he remembered his function on this occasion, and I do hope that the British and American Foreign Offices will see him safely through the present troubles, as the Pasha is very angry and the Turks not unnaturally enraged. Mr. Reade, I think, saved us from being thrown into the Danube, and I am told that the French Consul thinks so too. This is a true account of an incident which has brought about much correspondence and illwill, but which, I trust, will lead to no unpleasant results.

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